

# THE EMAN.

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(From the New England Artisan.)  
TO THE WORKING MEN.

Are you aware, Fellow Citizens, of the nature and character of the contest which now agitates the country? I am apprehensive that many of you are not. If it were simply a scramble for the ascendancy of parties, under the well known banners of Federalism and Republicanism, it would be of little consequence to you, perhaps, which were successful; because you are acquainted with the pretensions of each of these parties, and know how far each dares to go. But let me inform you, that a new party has sprung up on grounds more dangerous to the liberties of this people, than any thing that has yet appeared.

Formerly wealth and talent were found in proportion pretty equal on both sides, and now the aggregate of useful knowledge, is, at least, as great on the side of the working class, as on the other side. So is the aggregate of wealth much greater on our side, but in consequence of the unequal distribution of the wealth, the inequality of which is now constantly on the increase, wealth has assumed a new and formidable aspect. While it was principally in the hands of individuals it was comparatively harmless: but it has, of late, formed a separate and well organized power by itself, through the means of various monied corporations all over the states, with a grand central power and leader in the United States Bank, to control and methodize all its movements. The power of every dollar is, by this means, increased a hundred fold. Its physical and moral power is increased in that ratio. Its power to do good in its present corporate capacity, has vanished, since corporations have no right to be generous, hardly ever just, and never humane. While its power to do evil is vastly augmented by the subdivision of responsibility among the partners. A corporation may commit the most cruel or unjust acts, but just within the law, and that law of their own making; and yet the stockholders may pretend to know nothing about the matter, and even affect to lament the circumstance, and to reprobate the act.

We have heard, in former times, that certain federal leaders aimed at powers which were inconsistent with the interest of the industrious classes, that they often attempted to introduce money qualifications for voters and office holders; that is, that no man shall vote or hold office, without being possessed of a certain fixed property, as it now is in France. We know how this principle was managed there by the Bourbons, who kept altering the scale and increasing the amount of property required for the right to vote or hold office.

That principle was successfully combated by our old democrats, who knew well that every advance on such a scale would give fresh power to make another step, until the whole power got into the hands of a limited and hereditary nobility. But little did these wise and patriotic statesmen think that wealth would assume a new and equally dangerous shape, and even evade the laws of entails, which they justly held in so much horror. Little did they suppose that wealth would find the means of concentrating its power, and acting as one separate interest, against the interest of all those who were not wealthy, carrying with it, by force, most of those whose living depends on credit, however well they may know that they were forging chains for themselves, and sowing the seeds of misery for their children. Carrying also, as willing captives, almost all the professional men, lawyers, doctors, and divines.

The revolution now on foot, is in fact, no other than a horizontal division of society, separating the high from the low, and multiplying the latter as fast as their acquired power and prudence will permit.

Little did the free trade men, with all their study of political economy, understand all the mysterious designs and dark artifice of the American system, although we should be thankful for their exertions to expose and stop the progress of that monster. They knew well that it was not an American, but an Eu-

ropean system, founded on deception, unequal, unjust, threatening a dissolution of the Union, destructive of commerce by which we mostly live. But they did not suspect that it was the great frame work in which banking, or money monopoly, internal improvements or consolidated power, were to figure in their true characters. Little did they think, that this simple, benevolent, humane system, which was said to encourage American industry, was a grand scheme to enslave this nation, because they could not believe that any set of men could be found in America, capable of so wicked a device. Nor do I, who am a free trade man, believe that there are many among the advocates of the American system, who had any such design. They knew that they had some legislative advantages, but did not think that the consequences would be fatal to the liberty of their country.

Now you know, Mr. Editor, that I am not classed as a Jackson man in the full sense of that word; that I neither hold nor wish for office. Yet, I must look somewhere for safety for myself and for my country. And where is that, but where truth, honesty, and courage are united? Neither, alone, can make us safe. Mr. Webster's timidity has been his ruin; honesty in some others, has availed us nothing, and truth is scouted by most of politicians, as an old fashioned and troublesome thing. If Jackson had no other qualities than these, and a little common sense to choose all officers, and to know when they did their duty, he would be as far before all his rivals, as truth before falsehood.

But Jackson has much more than common sense; he has had the penetration to discover that the tariff system, the Bank, and Internal Improvement, are one and the same system. He has had the wisdom to foresee, that this Union could not last under this combination of evils, and he has had the courage to attack this triple and formidable power. A courage infinitely superior to that which he discovered at New Orleans. May God grant him success in this his last battle for the American people.

A DISTANT FRIEND.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

## MEXICO.

BENJAMIN LUNDY, well known as the Editor of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, and an indefatigable philanthropist, in respect to people of color in particular, has just reached Cincinnati from an extensive tour through the interior of Mexico. We are indebted to him for the subjoined sketch of the present condition of the country. He is preparing a full and minute account of all his observations, with interesting facts which he has collected, the whole intended for speedy publication.

"In the opinion of the most intelligent persons I met with, both citizens and foreigners, the Government of Mexico has now settled down upon a liberal and permanent basis. The late puerile efforts of Bravo and Canalizo were calculated to make but little impression on the public mind. The President, Santa Anna, is exceedingly popular throughout the Republic. He has now, for the third time, after being called to take the command of the military forces of the nation, retired to his farm. It is stated that he has publicly declared his intention to pattern after our great Washington, as far as it may be in his power. Newspapers are rapidly increasing on the liberal side, among which there is one entitled the "SHADE OF WASHINGTON." Most of them are ably conducted; and they have, for some time past, been literally filled with spirited essays and paragraphs, criticising the conduct of the priesthood, and demanding the *free toleration of the Protestant Religion*. The great mass of the citizens, and even many of the Catholic Clergy, are decidedly in favor of this measure. The Executive branch of the general government has recently corresponded with those of the several States, relative to the immediate adoption of measures to amend the Constitution for that purpose. There is little doubt of its being speedily accomplished. They are now

preparing to establish the *trial by jury* in the State of Coahuila and Texas. The clause in the law of April, 1830, prohibiting the migration and settlement of citizens of the United States in Texas, is prospectively repealed. It will be null and void on the 21st of May next. The introduction of slaves is positively prohibited, by both the General and State Governments; and the laws relative thereto will be rigidly enforced. Voluntarily *indentured laborers* may be held for ten years, and *no longer*, under any circumstances, in Texas. All slaves introduced, and not thus indentured, are immediately free.

"The proceedings of the Convention to form a new State government in Texas, separate from Coahuila, were disapproved, and their proposition was promptly rejected by the Mexican Congress. In the first place this 'Convention' was organized in an informal and illegal manner. Secondly, it was opposed by many of the most substantial settlers, as *premature*. And, thirdly, it was pretty well understood that the new State would endeavor to establish the system of slavery. The draft of a constitution contained nothing to prohibit that, as the present constitution does. Stephen F. Austin was the bearer of it to the seat of the general government. The unsettled state of things, at that period, prevented an immediate attention to his application. In his anxiety to obtain the sanction of government, without much investigation, he gave some offences to the Vice-President. At length he found that he would be unsuccessful, and immediately wrote to the Aguntamiento (corporation) of San Antonio de Bexar, recommending a correspondence with the other local authorities in Texas, and the organization of State government, separate from Coahuila, without the consent of Congress or the other States. The Aguntamiento of Bexar is composed of liberal Mexicans. But Austin did not find them all traitors to their government. Instead of complying with his request, they passed resolutions, severely reprimanding his conduct, and immediately communicated the whole to the governor of the State. Upon the reception of this communication, the governor sent the papers directly to the President of the Republic. Austin had quitted the capital before this information reached the government, and was on his way home. A force was instantly despatched in pursuit of him, and he was overtaken at Saltillo in the South part of Coahuila and Texas. He had thus merely set foot over the line, within the State, when he was taken in custody and remanded back to the city of Mexico, to await his trial on a charge of disobedience to the laws and constitutional authority of the Federal government.

"It was not expected that the rash proceedings of Austin would produce any commotion in Texas. He was previously unpopular with many of the settlers; and his conduct upon the present occasion is severely censured by a great portion of them. The foreigners generally, condemn it in the most unqualified manner. They consider it particularly injurious to themselves, as it is calculated to foment the prejudice against them, which was partly declining, among a portion of the Mexican people. A large majority of those now in power are liberal minded, but at the same time resolutely determined that the laws shall be obeyed, and their constitution preserved inviolate. Of the few settlers in Texas, who may be willing to join in Austin's Quixotic movements, the principal part are persons of little character or responsibility. It is believed that the better sort have sufficient influence to awe them into silence, or at least to prevent any serious turbulence.

"The emigration to Texas is increasing from our northern and middle States, as well as from Europe. Some are still going from the south and west; but as the government is about to adopt efficient measures to prevent the introduction of slaves, the emigrants will consist principally of hardy industrious freemen."

Next Monday is the date fixed by the two Houses for the adjournment of Congress.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25.

**HONORS TO LA FAYETTE.**—The papers from all parts of the country bear evidence of the universal feeling of regret with which the news of the decease of La Fayette has been received, in the United States. In all the principal cities extensive preparations to do honor to his memory have been announced, and it will be seen by the proceedings of Congress on Saturday that the subject has been brought before that body by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

In the order of arrangements, by the Common Council of this city, for the procession on Thursday to do honor to the memory of Lafayette, "the several Societies of the city" and "our fellow citizens generally," are placed *after the clergy, officers and students of colleges, and members of the bar.* Now we are aware that this is nothing new or uncommon, but we contend that it is decidedly *wrong* that the most useful classes, the producers of all wealth, should be *preceded*, on such an occasion, or on *any* occasion, by the nonproducing classes; and we think they would do *no honor* to the memory of *LAFAYETTE* by submitting to such indignity. We have understood that the mechanics have had this subject under consideration, and we have no doubt that they have come to a right conclusion on it, though we have not heard the result. They will do honor to the memory of Lafayette, but they will not *dishonor* themselves. They will take their proper station in the procession, (next after the public officers,) or they will form a procession of their own.

**THE STEAMBOAT EXCURSION** to West Point on Monday, for the benefit of the English Widows' and Orphans' Benevolent Society, was, we are informed, a very pleasant and successful one. The company was large, (upwards of 500,) they were entertained to the full extent of their expectations, and a handsome sum resulted to the Treasury of the Society.

From a Philadelphia paper we learn that, on Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, one of the powder mills of Mr. Dupont, near Wilmington, was blown up. What caused the explosion is not stated. One person was killed, and about one thousand pounds of powder burnt.

There was a total eclipse of the Moon on Saturday morning, verifying fully the predictions and calculations of the Almanac makers.

A scoundrel has entered the office of the New Orleans Bulletin, upset several cases of type, so as to create a mess of *pi*, battered the forms, and done other damage. The Typographical Society have offered a reward of \$50 for the detection of the offender.

A daughter of Mr. Decker, of Big-Flatts, aged 15 years, was burnt to death, last week, by her clothes coming in contact with the blaze, while she was playing with a child near the fire. No one being nigh to assist her, the clothes were literally consumed upon her.—*Elmira Republican.*

**DROWNED.**—A boy by the name of William Jackson, son of the late Robert Jackson, was drowned on Sunday last, while bathing at a place called "Sandy Gilson's," on the East River. He stepped suddenly off the Sand bank into the channel, and being unable to swim, sunk. His body was recovered about half an hour afterwards.—*Trans.*

It will be recollected that a package of money, amounting to upwards of \$4,000, together with a number of drafts belonging to some of our brokers, was carried off by N. Sylvester, of Philadelphia, to whom it had been entrusted for conveyance to that city. Yesterday morning an anonymous letter was received here postmarked Charleston, June 15th, enclosing the drafts, but not the money. It is feared that Sylvester has left the country.—*Journal of Commerce.*

**CHINA.**—The Chinese Repository, published at the end of February, has the following paragraph:

Since the 9th inst. this city (Canton) has presented a scene of festivities, rejoicings, and congratulations, which is usual throughout the Chinese Empire during the holidays of new year. In the mean time there has been an *unusual* amount of suffering, especially among the lower classes of the inhabitants. Great numbers of the poor, who were rendered houseless and penniless by the inundation last August, have perished during the winter. No one can describe the wretchedness of some of these sufferers, and none but an eye witness can conceive of it. Morning after morning, and in the same place, we have seen two, three, and four dead bodies; and in the narrow compass of a few rods we have seen at noon-day more than twenty individuals stretched on the ground half naked, and either senseless or writhing in the agonies of death, caused by hunger. No man cares for their bodies; none for their souls.

**LIFE IN THE WEST INDIES.**—The West Indian, a newspaper printed at Barbadoes, contains the following curious advertisement. The confounding of politics with domestic arrangements, is one of the most singular mixture, that we recollect to have seen:

"Mr. Christopher Thomas S. Daily having married Miss Holinside, with the view of being comfortable, but in consequence of her mother having intruded so much on him, is the occasion of his falling out; it is irksome to his feelings to have *my political affairs* alike exposed by introducing an advertisement like this in the public print: and he does hereby forbid all persons harboring, secreting or giving credit to my said wife Margaret Ann Dailey, or having any concerns with her as if they *do it*, it will be at their own expense, and the subscriber will hold himself exculpated from all demands. (Signed)

CHRISTOPHER THOS. S. DAILEY."

**Advertisement Second.**—"Mr. C. T. S. Dailey, with reference to the advertisement contained in the last number of the West Indian, begs leave to state instead of his *political affairs*, he intended to allude to his *domestic affairs*. His agitation of mind at the time, he thinks is a sufficient excuse for this trifling error."

**CREEK INDIANS.**—Many Creek Indians, who have sold their lands in Alabama, have assembled in Paulding county, and their number is daily increasing. They are unwilling to remove to the West; they have no hands of their own, and they say that they are determined to remain in Georgia. They state that they have the consent of the Cherokees, which is sufficient for them; and they are believed to be encouraged by individuals of the latter tribe. If these destitute and indolent savages are permitted to remain in Georgia, they will prove disagreeable and troublesome intruders. Having sold their lands under regulations established by the War Department, with a view to their removal to the West, they are now under the peculiar care of the Federal Government; and we have no doubt that the President will adopt prompt measures to rid us of the intrusion. Should it become necessary for Georgia to act, she will easily remove these trespassers from her borders; but a call to the field would be inconvenient and irksome to her citizens; and perhaps the action of the State, stimulated as it would be by resentment, might be somewhat too harsh and violent.—*Milledgeville Fed. Un.*

**A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.**—A man in Salem Washington county, Ohio, engaged in hewing out a mill-stone, having broken off the upper surface of the stone, three inches and a half, discovered several holes, in a straight line, across the stone, having every appearance of being drilled for the purpose of setting wedges to break the stone. In one of the holes was part of a wedge. Two thin plates of iron had first been put into the hole, and the wedge was driven in between them, and was broken off. The plates and the wedge were in a state of perfect preservation, having rusted but little. These holes and the wedge were three inches and a half from the surface, the stone apparently having grown over them. The stone was perfectly solid, excepting these holes, and the upper surface was of the same nature and hardness with the other part of the stone.

The stone was dug out of the side of a steep hill, and was covered by two or three feet of dirt washed from the hill above.

Query:—Who put the wedge there, and when?

The wedge remains in the stone, and may be seen by any person who will take the pains to call at the mill in the place where it was discovered.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

**THE LOCUSTS.**—We hear little of the locusts now. Whether they have departed from the places where they lately appeared in myraids we cannot say. The papers that proclaimed their advent, have been silent on the subject of their departure—if they have departed. A New Jersey paper insists that the locusts have been slandered, and that all the sins of the caterpillars have been visited on them, the latter being a ravenous and leaf-devouring race of small deer, and the former seemingly doing nothing but sing away all the day long. There is so much of history and tradition connected with the locust tribe, that they have long been regarded as so many winged scourges, and harpies on a small scale, and their advent has been feared as if famine was to follow in their train. Our locusts must be essentially different from those of the Egyptian tribe.—*Times.*

**NEW ORLEANS, June 7.**—*Another Extensive Robbery.*—Jacques Gandonin, the Porter of the Canal and Banking Company, robbed the Bank yesterday afternoon, of about \$41,000. It is supposed that he took passage in the schr. Creole, for Tampico, which left the Levee yesterday about dark. Five thousand dollars have been offered for his apprehension. Gandonin is a native of the department of Seine and Oise, in France, is 40 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, American measure, brown hair, light eyebrows, dark eyes, large nose and mouth, dark beard, clear skin, oval face, forehead of an ordinary form, hollow chin, and usually wears a ring in one ear.

**NEW ORLEANS, June 6.**—We learned yesterday, that the body of A. Foucher, jr., who had been guilty of the extensive forgeries mentioned by us some weeks ago, was found in the rear of the plantation of B. St. Arnaud, on the coast. It appears that the unfortunate man put an end to his life by shooting himself through the head. When he was found by negroes working in the woods, he had been dead already some days, as the body was so corrupted that it was found impossible to remove it.

**BOAT RACE.**—Two of the barge clubs, who have their boats on the Schuylkill, undertook on Saturday afternoon, to have a rowing match. The boats, were the DART and the FALCON, rowed each by six members, with a steersman, and in the uniform of their respective clubs. The distance was three quarters of a mile:—the Falcon beating about ten yards. The race was said to have been well contested.—*U. States Gazette.*

**LARGE TROUT.**—A Trout measuring twenty-two inches in length, nineteen in circumference, and weighing 7 1-8 pounds, was caught a few days ago, near Bethlehem, by Mr. G. H. Goundie.—*Shepherd's-burgh Press.*

[This fine fellow was "caught" in a stone trough, placed on the second story of a house in that village, where it had been kept out of harm's way, and carefully attended to for six years.]

**MUNIFICENT AND VALUABLE PRESENT.**—Eighty splendidly printed folio volumes were received by the State Librarian this morning, as a present from the British Government. Upon the back of the title in each volume, the following is printed:—"This book is to be perpetually preserved in the New York Library." The volumes are estimated to be worth \$1000.—*Albany E. Journal.*

[A similar donation, we understand, has been presented to every public library, of any importance, in the United States.]—Eds. J. C.

**A WHITE SEAL IN NANSEMOND RIVER.**—A friendly correspondent in Nansemond county, under date of 14th inst, says—"A white seal weighing 90 lbs. and about 5 feet long, was killed yesterday forenoon by Capt. Robert Gwin and Mr. William Murphy, in Nansemond River, about two or three miles above Suffolk bridge. This is the first white seal ever seen here—two of the brown species have been killed in this River, within the last thirty years."—*Norfolk Beacon.*

**Look Out.**—An ingenious Yankee has contrived to copy a Bank Note on a stone, and then lithograph the notes to any quantity by a chemical process. It is impossible to detect them from the original.—[Then what's the use of "looking out."]

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 21.

The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was resumed. Several immaterial amendments were adopted. A joint resolution from the House of Representatives was received to appoint a committee on the part of each body "to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General Lafayette." A message was likewise received from the President of the United States announcing the death of Lafayette, and informing Congress that he had issued a "General Order to cause appropriate honors to be paid by the army and navy to the memory of one so highly venerated and beloved by his countrymen; and whom Providence has been pleased to remove so unexpectedly from the agitating scenes of life." The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House of Representatives, and agreed to appoint on their part a committee of thirteen, as a number connected with peculiar and appropriate associations. The consideration of the Appropriation Bill was resumed. Mr. Poindexter offered an amendment to the bill, "that no payment shall be made under this or any other act passed at the present session of Congress in any other Bank notes than those which are at par value at the place where such payment is made." Mr. Forsyth remarked that he thought this a very fair proposition and a very just one, but he would suggest that some difficulty might arise in its operation from the circumstance that the notes of the Bank of the United States we were bound to receive in payment of dues to the Government, but all the notes of that bank were not every where at par. For instance, the notes of the New Orleans branch were not at par in Philadelphia. Mr. Wilkins suggested that no bank notes were a legal tender in payment of debts, and he presumed it was not the object of the gentleman from Mississippi to make them so—it was always optional with the persons receiving money to take notes or specie, which ever they pleased. Mr. Benton opposed the amendment on the ground of his general hostility to the Banking system. He could not assent to any legal recognition of Bank notes as money. Mr. Wright objected to the proposition of Mr. Poindexter.—After some further discussion, the question was taken on Mr. Poindexter's amendment, and decided in the negative, 25 to 17. Mr. Chambers then moved to strike out the provision for the salaries of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, on the ground that those officers were not nominated to the Senate, but at Mr. Webster's suggestion, he did not press the motion, and no further amendment being proposed, the bill was reported to the Senate, and postponed to Monday. The bill granting provisions to the legal representatives of the French seamen killed and wounded at Toulon, was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, June 21.

Mr. Adams announced the death of Lafayette, and proposed the joint resolution mentioned above, which, after undergoing some modification on the suggestion of Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Wayne, was adopted and sent to the Senate. Mr. Polk moved to take up the deposite bill, on which motion the vote was 115 to 69, which not being two-thirds, it was not carried. The Gold Coinage bill was then taken up on motion of Mr. C. P. White, after some ineffectual opposition, by a vote of 133 to 52. Mr. White moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and to insert a substitute, which was read. Mr. Selden moved to amend so as to establish the value of gold, in relation to silver, at the rate of one to fifteen and five-eighths, and spoke at great length in support of this proposition. After a tedious discussion, in which many members participated, this motion was negatived, ayes 52, nays 127. Another similar attempt was made to amend by Mr. Gorham, which was rejected by a similar vote, and the bill finally passed, ayes 145, nays 36. The bill to regulate foreign gold coins was next taken up, and passed without a division.

USE OF CATS' WHISKERS.—Every one has observed the whiskers of a cat; but few perhaps, dream that they serve any valuable end. The following passage will prove the contrary:—Every one must have observed what are usually called the whiskers on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a state of nature is very important. They are organs of touch. They are attached to a bed of close glands under the

chin; and each of these long and stiff hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs are themselves insensible. They stand out on each side in the lion as well as the common cat; so that, from point to point, they are equal to the width of the animal's body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood, in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him, through the nicest feeling, an obstacle which may present itself to the passage of his body: they prevent the rustle of boughs and leaves which would give warning to his prey, if he were to attempt to pass through too close a bush; and thus in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, and the fur upon which he treads, (the retractile claws never coming in contact with the ground,) they enable him to move towards his victim with a stillness greater even than that of the snake, who creeps along the grass, and is not perceived till he is coiled round his prey.—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

A SINGULAR MODE OF SMUGGLING.—The officers of Customs at the town of Besancon, in France, had for some time suspected that the hearse which passed the barriers contained more than the remains of deceased citizens. A certain respect, however, for the melancholy cavalcade prevented the officers stopping it, until at last, one of them more scrupulous than the rest, stopped a hearse at the barriers, and searched the coffin, in which he found not only one, but several dead—legs of mutton and choice pieces of beef. These articles were subject to a duty of one or two sous a pound, the payment of which the honest horse-owner had often eluded under cover of the *requiescat in piece.*—*French paper.*

A traveller in Virginia says that the land is tilled in a very bad manner, for the slaves are the very laziest persons in existence, excepting their masters and mistresses.

We cannot consistently put a motto under the head of our paper, until J. Watson Webb withdraws his—such a shameless perversion has forever disgraced the practice.—*Phila. Orb.*

## THE TEST OF SINCERITY.

(More truth than poetry.—Ed.)

Harry Clay wishes the Protest was spread thro' the land, That men, women, and children might understand; He would even subscribe to assist its wide spread, That all those who wished the lame protest might read. Says Wright, of New-York, I wish so too, And to bring it about my best I will do, So immediate I vote on your journals you place it, As I feel well assured your resolves dare not face it. Says Clay, I know that the people must be deceiv'd, So I vote that the protest it be not received— The motion was carried, which proves pretty clear, Exposure's the thing that the Bankites most fear. W. S.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th inst. William Edgar, son of John A. Johnson, aged 2 years 1 month and 14 days.

## NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

At market this day, 520 head of Beef Cattle. The demand was good, and nearly all were taken at the following prices: for good  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. extra  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. fair to inferior  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SHEEP & LAMBS.—There has been a fair demand, and about 900 taken at  $\$1.75$ a  $\lambda$ . 50, and a few very fine sheep at  $\$4$ .

MILCH COWS are in good demand. About 50 have been sold the past week at from  $\$25$  to  $\$30$ .

HAY—The demand is limited. Sales from the stands at 50  $\text{c}$  per cwt.—*Jour. of Com.*

## INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

## RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	100
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on, my 17<sup>th</sup>

ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made flat, when necessary or desirable. The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.

The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street.

W. H. SWEET, 204 Canal st. my 16

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## CLEARED.

Ships United States, Holdrege, Liverpool, Wood & Trimble; Saml. Robertson, Griswold, London, J. Griswold; Poland, Anthony, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.; Sapphire, Cheever, Valparaiso, Osborn & Youngs—Barque Navarino, Smith, Havana, Spofford & Tideston—Brigs Rebecca Buddell, Stanhope, Pernambuco, T. Phelps & Co; Henry, Hutchings, St. Thomas, Halycon, Doane, Savannah; Sarah, Bishop, Baltimore—Schrs. South America, Howe, Xibara; Bushrod, Houston, St. Augustine, E. F.; Col. Crockett, Jordan, Tenerife; Republic, Davis, Jacksonville, E. F. Nesmith & Leeds—Steamboat Peacock, Trathen, Havana, O. Mauran.

Ship Sapphire, Cheever, Valparaiso, Osborn and Youngs; brig Isabella, Crane, Maracaibo and market; schrs. Wasp, Worth, Richmond, Va; Herald, Br. Bottngham, St. Johns, N. B.; Thor Eldridge, Philad.

## ARRIVED.

Brig Royal William, Cornish Sydney, 10 days. Schr. Franklin, Brooks, Washington, N. C. Schr. Lydia, Hall, and Almira, Polk, Philad. Schr. Warrington, Jayne, Washington, N. C. 5 days. Schr. John Snyder, Hull, Philad. Schr. George, Utley, Turkey Island, 14 days. Schr. Edw. Franklin, Blankenship, Tampico, 25 days. Ship Celia, Leavitt, 6 ds fm Savannah. Brig Tagus, Hopkins, 40 ds fm Sligo. Schr. Jas G. Stacy, Ireland, 5 ds fm Washington, N. C. Schr. Saml McDowell, Lyons, 2 ds fm Philad. Schr. Paul Jones, Hitchens, 2 ds fm Philad. Schr. Boston, Baxter, 4 ds fm Philad. Schr. Mary & Deborah, Crowell, 6 ds fm Philad. Schr. Estel & Son, Baymore, 4 ds fm Philad. Schr. Bounty, Conklin, 4 ds fm Newbern, N. C. Schr. Brooks, Haskell, 4 ds fm Newbern, N. C. Schr. Tamonlippus, Davis, 15 ds fm. Apalachiesla. Sloop Traveller, Smith, 4 ds fm Philad.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivaled in beauty, extent, and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 18 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45	founts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case.
2	Italic do. do.
5	Title Roman do. do.
5	Shaded Rom. do. do.
7	Antique do. do.
2	Black do. do.
5	Open Black do. do.
2	Script do. do.
5	German Text do. do.
2	Open Text do. do.
25	Two Line Roman Capitals, with Figures.
11	Two Line Italic Capitals.
10	Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6	Open do. do.
7	Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece of Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for School Books, Newspapers, and Scientific Works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will be executed with the utmost promptitude; a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c., which they will furnish at the Manufacturers' prices.

Printers Newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bills from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO.

my 29 d&w3

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—WM. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved pattern, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.

W. H. SWEET.

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLE TIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert it gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana.

my 24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted.

## POCAHONTAS.

The following sketch of the character of *Pocahontas* is from Mr. Hillard's "Life of Captain John Smith," contained in the second volume of *Spark's American Biography*. For many interesting particulars respecting this remarkable personage, we refer our readers to the work itself.

It is difficult to speak of *Pocahontas*, without falling into extravagance. Though our whole knowledge of her is confined to a few brilliant and striking incidents, yet there is in them so complete a consistency, that reason, as well as imagination, permits us to construct the whole character from these occasional manifestations. She seems to have possessed every quality essential to the perfection of the female character; the most graceful modesty, the most winning sensibility, strong affections, tenderness and delicacy of feeling, dovelike gentleness and most entire disinterestedness. These beautiful qualities were not in her nurtured and trained by the influences of refined life, but were the native and spontaneous growth of her heart and soul.

Her mind had not been formed and fed by books, or the conversation of the gifted and cultivated; the nameless graces of polished life had not surrounded her from her birth and created that tact in manner and deportment, and becoming propriety in carriage and conversation, which all well bred people, however differing originally in refinement and delicacy of perception, seem to possess in about the same degree, nor had the coarse forms of actual life been to her eyes concealed by the elegant drapery which civilization throws over them. From her earliest years she had been familiar with rude ways of living, uncouth habits, and lawless passions. Yet she seems to have been, from the first, a being distinct from any; unlike her people, though in the midst of them. She reminds one of a delicate wild flower, growing up in the cleft of a rock, where the eye can discern no soil for its roots to grasp, and sustain its slender stalk. We behold her as she came from the hands of her Maker, who seems to have created her in a spirit of rebuke to the pride of civilization, giving to an Indian girl, reared in the depths of a Virginian forest, that symmetry of feminine loveliness, which we but seldom see, with all our helps and appliances, and all that moral machinery with which we work upon that raw material, character.

But in our admiration of what is lovely and attractive in the character of *Pocahontas*, we must not overlook the higher moral qualities, which command respect almost to reverence. Moral courage, dignity, and independence are among her most conspicuous traits. Before we can do justice to them we must take into consideration the circumstances under which they were displayed. At the time when the English first appeared in Virginia, she was a child but twelve or thirteen years old. These formidable strangers immediately awakened in the breasts of her people the strongest passions of hatred and fear, and Captain Smith, in particular, was looked upon as a being whose powers of injuring them was irresistible and superhuman. What could have been more natural than that this young girl should have had all these feelings exaggerated by the creative imagination of childhood, that Captain Smith should have haunted her dreams, and that she should not have had the courage to look upon the man to whom her excited fancy had given an outward appearance corresponding to his frightful attributes?

But the very first act of her life, as knowing to us, puts her far above the notions and prejudices of her people, and stamps at once a seal of marked superiority upon her character. And from this elevation she never descends. Her motives are peculiar to herself, and take no tinge from the passions and opinions around her. She thinks and acts for herself, and does not hesitate, when thereto constrained, to leave her father, and trust for protection to that respect, which was awakened alike by her high birth and high character among the whole Indian race. It is certainly a remarkable combination which we see in her, of a gentleness and sweetness with strength of mind, decision, and firm consistency of purpose, and would be so in any female, reared under the most favorable influences.

The lot of *Pocahontas* may be considered a happy one, notwithstanding the pangs which her affectionate nature must have felt, in being called so early to part from her husband and child. It was her good fortune to be the instrument, in the hand of Providence, for bringing about a league and amity between her own nation and the English, a consum-

mation most agreeable to her taste and feelings. The many favors which she bestowed upon the colonies, were by them gratefully acknowledged, and obtained her a rich harvest of attentions in England. Her name and deeds have not been suffered to pass out of the mind of men, nor are they discerned only by the glimmering light of tradition. Captain Smith seems to have repaid the vast debt of gratitude which he owed her, by the immortality which his eloquent and feeling pen has given her. Who has not heard the beautiful story of the heroine, and who that has heard it, has not felt his heart throb quick with generous admiration? She has become one of the darlings of history, and her name is as familiar as a household word to the numerous and powerful descendants of the "feeble folk," whom she protected and befriended.

Her own blood flows in the veins of many honorable families, who trace back with pride their descent from this daughter to a despised people. She has been a powerful, though silent advocate in behalf of the race to which she belonged. Her deeds have covered a multitude of their sins. When disgusted with numerous recitals of their cruelty and treachery, and about to pass an unfavorable judgment in our minds upon the Indian character, at the thought of *Pocahontas* our "rigor relents." With a softened heart we are ready to admit that there must have been fine elements in a people, from among whom such a being could spring.

## THE MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is said that the celebrated financier, ROBERT MORRIS, once asserted that the Schuylkill would eventually prove a more important river for the interests and prosperity of the State, than the "noble Delaware." This opinion, however rash it might have been considered half a century ago, is thought by no means extravagant at the present day. Scarcey a week elapses, that does not serve to render it more probable that the prediction will eventually be verified; and those who can remember the condition of trade on the Schuylkill twenty or thirty years since, and who witness the "life, business, and bustle," that characterize the borders of that river now, will require no stretch of credulity to induce a belief in the prediction adverted to. The coal mines of the State are alone of the utmost importance; while every day serves to unfold some new source of wealth within the bosom of our mother commonwealth." We yesterday noticed the recent discovery of an invaluable marble quarry in Chester county; and it will be seen from the following statement, that a gold mine has also been discovered in a neighboring county.

The Lancaster Journal says: "Until lately, it was supposed that the gold region, as it is called, was confined to a strip of land, crossing the States of Georgia, South and North Carolina, and a part of Virginia; but recent searches have satisfied us that it is traceable, and has been actually traced, through Virginia and Maryland, into Pennsylvania, and that several rich veins have been discovered in Lancaster county, which promise to yield as handsome a reward to the miner, as the richest deposits of the South. We have been informed that an incorporated company is about breaking into and removing some of these deposits from the vaults below. An enterprising gentleman named Rogers, we are informed, is at the head of the company, and entertains no doubt of Lancaster being as rich in this precious metal as any part of the South."

While upon this subject, we may take the liberty of suggesting a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, at the expense of the commonwealth. No person is better qualified for such an undertaking than Col. PETER A. BROWNE, and we sincerely trust that another session of the State Legislature will not be permitted to pass by, without the adoption of a resolution authorizing such a survey.

We had scarcely taken our pen from the paper on which the above was written, when the following, from the Carlisle Herald, arrested our attention: "A quarry said to be very extensive, of dark clouded marble, has recently been found on land belonging to Sheriff Beetem, about four miles South of Carlisle, near the Yellow Breeches Creek. This marble is said by practical stone cutters to be susceptible of a very fine polish. Some large slabs have been taken from the quarry. The veins or shades which run through it, are beautifully and evenly interspersed through the lighter ground. Several pieces have been obtained which are as white as that found near Germantown, Pa. The short time since the discovery of the quarry, ren-

ders it impossible for us to give a more detailed account of its extent or quality.—*Inquirer*.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S ARRIVAL AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We are happy to announce that Sir John Herschel arrived safe at the Cape of Good Hope on the 16th of January last, and has succeeded in landing all his instruments in good order. His first object was to seek out for a convenient place, where he might erect an observatory; and he has happily succeeded in finding one, which combines all the advantages required for such establishment, with all the beauties of the most picturesque country, and he is in hopes that before their summer months are over he shall have commenced his astronomical observations. His voyage out was extremely favorable—not one day of adverse wind, nor any thing like boisterous weather. We trust that his exertions in the cause of science will be crowned with success.—*Athenaeum*.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

**FOUND,** in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag, containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome street, of Wm. Parrett, and paying for this advertisement. *je5 tf*

**AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND,** on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Sacco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, *formed* by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widows.

Dr. Thackrah's account of factory children, *ren* stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working *four* hours for eight dollars and *fourteen* hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

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Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y.

**THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE** is a Saturday paper, containing more than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st.

**COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—** For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. *my17*

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Persons who wish the **Man** delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.